

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 7, 1860.

NO. 137.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH
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WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair st., four door from the Bridge. Jan. 3, 1859-4.

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on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

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S. D. MORRIS,
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WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business referred to him will meet with prompt attention.

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Feb. 20, 1857-W&W.

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WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Justice, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Post Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-4.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 5, 1860.

The Senate met and was called to order by the Speaker.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DARNABY—Circuit Courts—reported a bill for the benefit of the Tate's Creek turnpike road company: passed.

In a short time the H. R. reported the said bill passed by the H. R.

Mr. GILLISS—Enrolments—reported the following bills correctly enrolled, viz:

A bill for the benefit of Robert Eastham late sheriff of Lincoln county.

A bill for the benefit of W. G. Woodson.

A bill to amend and reduce into one the laws in relation to changes of venue in Criminal and Civil cases in Circuit Courts.

A bill for the benefit of the Tate's Creek turnpike road company.

All these were signed by the Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution to send a message to the H. R. to inform them that the Senate was ready to adjourn; adopted, and Messrs. JOHNSON and JENKINS were appointed a committee to bear the message.

Messrs. HITT and CLAY, of the H. R., announced the readiness of the H. R. to adjourn, and that they had also appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was ready to adjourn.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, a committee was appointed by the Speaker to act with the H. R. committee, to wait on the Governor.

Messrs. JOHNSON, BRUNER and READ constituted the committee.

Mr. GILLISS arose and said:

Mr. SPEAKER—I see in the morning prints of the city chronicling our action here on Saturday a resolution of this body, thanking and complimenting me for the manner in which I have endeavored to discharge the duties assigned me as chairman of the joint committee on Enrolments. As the moment of our final adjournment is near at hand, I trust I shall be induced by the Senate in a few remarks dictated to my feelings by the resolution referred to.

Highly complimentary, sir, as is this resolution, and gratifying as I acknowledge it to be to my feelings, indorsed as it is by this body, still, sir, I could not have desired that my humble efforts to discharge my duty here in the humble sphere assigned me, should have been thus conspicuously marked out and honored by the Senate whilst the labors of other Senators on this floor, who have labored with zeal, energy and untiring industry, and doubtless with far greater success and ability in the diversified fields of our labors and duties here, should remain unmarked and unnoticed by this Senate.

Whilst I receive this testimonial of the appreciation in which the Senate holds my humble efforts to be useful to this body and to our common constituency with great feelings, it has, sir, to me an additional priceless and inappreciable value. Coming from the source whence it emanates; offered as it is here by the distinguished and accomplished Senator from Kenton; a Senator whose party political tenets and my own are known here to be widely separated as the ice-clad poles with a burning zone between, yet, sir, to that Senator, to his acknowledgement ability, his enlarged and liberal views, and ripe experience, in most of the leading questions of general legislation for the State, (outside of our respective party faiths,) to him I have looked as to my political mentor.

If, sir, any real merit attaches to the efforts of the Enrolling committee to discharge its duties successfully, it is in a very eminent degree attributable to the faithful, prompt and energetic manner in which the chairman of the joint committee was aided and sustained, by the members of the committee of the House of Representatives, all of whom discharged their duties with great promptitude; and without intending any invidious distinction, I may be permitted to mention the accomplished chairman of the House branch of the joint committee, the Representative from Hickman, the young and talented Representative from Boone, and the Representatives from Breckinridge, Fleming, Nelson, Lewis and the senior Representative from Shelby.

Passing, Mr. Speaker, from a further notice of the resolution, permit me to avail myself of the present moment to return to the honored Speaker, and every member of the Senate, my heartfelt and sincere thanks for the continued kindness they have at all times, and on all occasions, during our associated labors here, bestowed upon me. Soon, sir, we are to go hence to a happy reunion with family and friends. I to my far off home in the distant mountains, where I shall bear with me, sir, fresh and ever enduring the fond recollection of the happy associations I have formed with Senators here; associations and attachments which will last with life, and die only when the last pulse of life shall cease to throb within the core of this bosom.

Permit me to say to my brother Senators present, and to all with whom I have had the honor to serve, that when we part, be assured that you each carry with you the profound respect, the sincere friendship, and devoted attachment of one whose highest ambition is that it should be said of him, as Philips said of Napoleon, "That he never forsook a friend, nor forgot a favor."

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by the clerk, announcing that the H. R. had received official information that the Governor had signed and approved a large number of House bills.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating a number of gentlemen as notaries public, and the nominations were confirmed by the Senate.

Also a message from the Governor, announcing that he had signed and approved a number of bills which originated in the Senate.

MESSAGE OF THE H. R.

Was received by the clerk, announcing that the H. R. had concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill to better organize the Militia of the State.

In a short time the bill was reported correctly enrolled, and the Speaker signed it.

In a short time after the Senate was informed that the Governor had approved and signed the bill.

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that they had performed that duty, and that he had informed them that he had signed and approved the bills before him, and had no further official communication to make to the Legislature. That he expressed his regret at parting with the members of the Legislature, and wished each of them health and happiness, a safe and happy return to the bosom of their respective families.

Mr. BRUNER then moved that the Senate adjourn sine die: carried.

The Speaker delivered the following valedictory address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: The time for us so rarely comes, and it is to me, as it doubtless is to you, attended with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. Of pleasure, because it releases us from arduous labors, and assures us that the hours draw near when we shall greet our friends at home, and once more embrace those who have around our own firesides so anxiously awaited our return.

It is to me a moment of regret. I separate from those endeared to me by constant acts of kindness, by uniform courtesies, and by a strict observance of those rules so necessary to the government and good order of all deliberative bodies. Without the aid thus generously given, the position of presiding officer over this body, so delicate and responsible, would have been anything but a pleasant one.

The incidents of the session which is about to close, and the associations connected with them, will ever be treasured among the most pleasing reminiscences of the past; and whatever may be

my future fortunes—when I look back over the past no period of my life will be recurring to with more pleasure.

You have labored long, and with fidelity to the best interests of your constituents. You have been in these labors actuated by but one motive—the common good. You have had but one object in view—the glory, prosperity, and happiness of our beloved Commonwealth. You have enacted many laws, among them some of the utmost importance to the people of Kentucky. I trust I will be excused for referring more particularly to those passed during the present session, immediately connected with, and intended to improve the common school system. Far more interesting are those laws and that system to the people of the State than all others.

Many years ago the idea was conceived, and years after the system was inaugurated; but like many other noble systems, on account of unwise legislation and other causes unnecessary to detail, it languished even before it had emerged from its infancy. The patriotic framers of our present constitution, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and the necessity of rescuing the fund set apart for its support from the control and caprice of the Legislature, wisely incorporated into that instrument a provision declaring that that fund should be forever held sacred. Since that time the system has steadily prospered. The people having confidence in its stability have generously taken upon themselves the burden of taxation for its support, and they will, in pursuance of an act passed this winter, again be called upon to assume further burdens of that kind, and they will, in my opinion, cheerfully respond to the call.

This benevolent system will prove a blessing to this and future generations. Learning is now, and will continue to be, within the reach of the humblest child of the humblest parent. Education, with all its attendant blessings, will be diffused throughout the land, and our Government, based as it is, on the principles of civil and religious liberty, with its honors open to all, will be more firmly established in the hearts of a free and intelligent people.

Those now living, and those to come after us, will invoke blessings upon the philanthropist who conceived the plan, upon the statesmen who made it as lasting as the constitution itself, and upon those who have so generously fostered it. It is, and will continue to be, a proud monument to its authors, to the framers of the constitution, and to those whose generous impulses and wise statesmanship have made it to prosper. May it be perpetual.

Senators, I have already detained you too long with a subject that may not be considered appropriate upon an occasion like this. That word, "that hath been and will be," a word so often the last between friends, must now be spoken. Farewell, farewell, to each one of you. May God bless you and yours.

I now declare this Senate adjourned sine die.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 5, 1860.

No minister present.

The reading of the Journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

A Senate bill for the benefit of the Tate's Creek turnpike road company: passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. JOHNSON, informing the House that they had closed their legislative business, and were now ready to adjourn, and had appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him of that fact, and to know if he had any communication to make to either House. Messrs. HITT and CLAY were appointed a committee on the part of this House to wait upon the Governor.

After a short time, Mr. HITT, from committee, informed the House that the committee had performed that duty, and were informed by the Governor that he had no other communication to either House, and they had been requested by him to wish each member of the House a safe and speedy return to their homes and constituents.

Mr. BUCKNER offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That when the Public Printer prints the Geological Reports under the order of the Senate, he shall also print twenty copies of said report for each member of this House.

Mr. GOODLOE offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are justly due, and are hereby tendered to W. D. L. Niles, the accommodating chairman, and to the several members of the Enrolling committee, for the fidelity and energy with which they have discharged their onerous and responsible duties; and also to Isaac Wingate, Jr., clerk to said committee.

KENTUCKY MILITIA.

The House then took up the bill to better organize the Kentucky Militia, together with the substitute adopted for the same by the Senate. The question was then taken on the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. SHAWHAN demanded the yeas and nays, but could not obtain a second.

The question being taken, the substitute was adopted.

Mr. HITT moved that the House adjourn sine die.

Before announcing the vote, the Speaker addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN: To me this is a solemn occasion. Three months since we met together strangers to each other, and after a service of three months together in this Hall, we part as friends; and it is truly gratifying to think that though party strife has prevailed, that though rival interests have come into collision in debate, yet nothing of acrimony remains. It is truly remarkable and equally gratifying to reflect that one hundred men should be assembled together so long, representing rival interests and parties, and that perfect good feeling and friendship should uniformly prevail; this, gentlemen, is creditable and highly honorable to us.

The matter has excited unusual interest in that quiet town.

BATHING BELOW THE ZEROS.—The Boston Bee says:

We stated, the other day, that a Dr. Mayo G. Smith, of Newburyport, had accustomed himself to bathe in the open or icy, as it might be, river, during the winter. In a letter to the Herald of that city he says: "This is the fourth winter I have bathed in the river or sea since my return to the United States. I have run five miles, dressed myself in clothing, dashed into the river, swam amid ice cakes, then dressed and ran two miles home. I have dived into the stream from the end of a pier seven to fifteen feet into the channel, whose rapid current and tidal motion ordinarily prevented freezing—or if frozen, I have cut the ice, and at no time this or the preceding winter have I been sheltered by house or shed; but after a bath such is the warmth that summer clothing would suffice for covering—summer clothing would suffice for covering—

The coldest morning it was 15° below zero, or 47° below freezing point. I usually run a couple of miles, use flesh brush and towels, sometimes stand in the snow, frequently dry myself in cold northeast winds. I take no beverage, no coffee, tea, or spirituous drinks; nor do I use tobacco. I never feel cold after leaving the water; never suffer from colds; never have coughs; I never had disease of any kind; no aches; no pains.

My bathing time is by or before sunrise.

RECEPTION GIVEN TO ROBERT DALE OWEN BY SPIRITUALISTS.

The leading spiritualists of the city turned out on Wednesday evening in large numbers to give a reception to Mr. Robert Dale Owen, whose late addition to the spiritualists has been greeted by the latter with unfeigned demonstrations of delight. The reception took place at the residence of Mr. A. E. Laing, in Nineteenth street. Judge Edmonds, Andrew Jackson Davis, Mrs. Button, and other notable spiritualists, were present. During the evening Mr. Owen made a brief speech—and it was the only formal speech—in which he reviewed the inducements which led him to spirituality, which mainly was a repetition of the facts set forth in the preface to his late book entitled "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World." At the close of the speech he alluded to the story lately going the rounds of the press, about an inmate of the Indiana Lunatic Asylum having been seen miles away from the institution, while his presence in the Asylum was stoutly affirmed by the managers. He expressed his belief in the two-fold presence of the lunatic, both from his acquaintance with the parties testifying to having seen him distant from the Institution, and from the fact being no more singular than seemingly impossible spiritual phenomena that had come under his own observation.

His trial will come off as soon as Mr. Stoner has improved more.

J. N. B. Hardwick, Esq., of Powell, was shot on Sunday night last on the street of Stanton by a young man by the name of Firman. He was shot through the breast and through the loins, and his recovery is considered doubtful, as we learn from Dr. Duke, one of the attending physicians.

Mr. H. is a leading citizen of Powell county, and a reliable and clever gentleman, and this affair is deeply to be lamented. The shooting, we understand, was one of the most cowardly and unprovoked acts that ever occurred, and perfectly unexpected to Mr. Hardwick, who is a brave and courageous man.

[*Mt. Sterling Whig.*

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A Woman Mortally Wounded.

Saturday night one man was murdered, an attempt made to murder another, and a woman shot, but not dangerously wounded. On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, a woman named Alice McDonald originally from New Albany, only about 14 years old, living in a den on Marshall street, kept by a woman who calls herself Julia Dean, was shot by Frank Holmes. The ball entered her side, and her physician says she cannot recover, though she was still alive at noon to-day. Holmes was drunk, and he says the pistol went off accidentally. He was arrested Sunday night, and Ann Clarkson was arrested yesterday morning as an accessory to the act. —*Lou. Journal.*

SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK.—The corporation of the city of Nashville yesterday disposed of its stock—\$525,000 worth—in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the price paid being 40 cents on the dollar, amounting to \$210,000. John Pottier, Esq., represented the party making the purchase. —*Nashville, (Tenn.) Gaz.*

It is to me a moment of regret. I separate from those endeared to me by constant acts of kindness, by uniform courtesies, and by a strict observance of those rules so necessary to the government and good order of all deliberative bodies. Without the aid thus generously given, the position of presiding officer over this body, so delicate and responsible, would have been anything but a pleasant one.

The incidents of the session which is about to close, and the associations connected with them, will ever be treasured among the most pleasing reminiscences of the past; and whatever may be

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The Times' Washington correspondent says the President had a long interview with Major Grattan to-day, and expressed his regret at being unable to afford Texan any protection beyond that already on the frontier.

Clerks were employed till a late hour last night in the State Department copying Governor Houston's dispatches, and they were communicated to the Senate to day without any message on the subject from Mr. Buchanan. These documents may lead to the passage of Mr. Wigfall's amendment appropriating \$1,500,000 for a regiment of Texan rangers.

Gov. Houston has received more than eighty applications from gentlemen desiring to raise volunteers. He has advised that such companies be raised and officered in every frontier county, and that a system of espionage be agreed upon and that in case of alarm, pursue given and the invaders and thieves, whether Indians or whites in the garb of Indians, be exterminated. There are already nine organized companies in the field. A truly alarming condition of affairs on the Western frontier of Texas is represented.

MELANCHOLY FATE OF JOHN P. DOBYNS OF MARYSVILLE.—In reply to a notice which has appeared in the papers asking for information as to John P. Dobyns, Esq., president of the branch of the Farmers' Bank at Marysville, who left home in October last for St. Louis, the following letter appears in the Democrat of that city:

HAVING noticed a paragraph in the Democrat concerning the sudden disappearance from St. Louis of this gentleman, early in November last, I have to inform you that a gentleman named John P. Dobyns died in our country hospital, at Belleville, early in that month. From paper left by him it is evident that he is the man.

Having noticed a paragraph in the Democrat concerning the sudden disappearance from St. Louis of this gentleman, early in November last, I have to inform you that a gentleman named John P. Dobyns died in our country hospital, at Belleville, early in that month. From paper left by him it is evident that he is the man.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, ::::::::::: MARCH 7, 1860.

US Some time ago the Paducah *Herald* contained an article abusing us for publishing a call for a meeting of the "Opposition to the profigacy and reckless extravagance of the present Administration, to the secession slave-trading Democracy, and to Northern Abolitionists." Well! what of it? We have succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of every one wilfully obtuse that the present Administration has been both "profligate and extravagant," and we, in common with every one outside of the Democratic party and all honest men in it, are opposed to such practices. We are also opposed to the secession Democracy, and cannot regard them in any other light than as traitors! Is the *Herald* in favor of secession? The Opposition party of Kentucky are opposed to the renewal of the (African) slave trade, and no man not destitute of the commonest feelings of humanity, is in favor of that abominable traffic, which christianity all over the world has branded as piracy. Is the *Herald* in favor of the renewal of that trade? If he is a secession slave-trading Democrat (we mean African slave-trading), we accept the issue. If he is neither, why, in the name of sense, does the man rail at us?

The *Herald* also objects to our articles opposing the repeal of the laws prohibiting the importation of slaves into Kentucky for purposes of merchandise and traffic. If we are wrong in opposing the repeal of the law, of course they were equally guilty who passed it. Does the *Herald* think Mr. Guthrie and Hon. David Meriwether, both of whom voted for the original law, which prohibited the importation of slaves even for a man's own use, Abolitionists? Does he regard Beverly L. Clarke, who was in favor of incorporating the law, the repeal of which we opposed, into the Constitution, as an Abolitionist? Are all the Democrats who voted against the repeal of the law during the recent session, Abolitionists? If so, who besides the *Herald* isn't an Abolitionist. The *Herald* thinks we are as bad as Abby Parker, Fred Douglas, Lloyd Garrison, and other fanatics, because we spoke of professional negro-traders, as "accursed speculators in human flesh." Well! Beverly L. Clarke spoke in the most contemptuous terms of "the traffic in human blood." Hon. John W. Stevenson said: "I am opposed to the law of 1833 going into the Constitution; but while I avow this sentiment, I am not in favor of the slave traffic. I am not in favor of the traffic in human blood." Did these expressions ever injure them with the Democracy? But we do not care to shelter ourselves behind any other men, but are content to let our declarations stand on their own merits. The people of Kentucky almost unanimously agree with them.

UTHE London and Edinburgh *Philosophical Journal* contains the account of the sudden loss of the power of distinguishing color, produced by overtaxing the eyes. The case was that of a sea captain, who was accustomed to employ his leisure hours in embroidery, and while thus engaged one evening, in the twilight, suddenly became unable to distinguish between the different colored worsted he was using. Although this occurred more than ten years since, he has never yet recovered the full use of his eyes. Mr. White Cooper mentions that after the Great Exhibition of 1851, several instances came under his notice, in which the sensibility of the retina was temporarily blunted by the excitement to which it was exposed in that brilliant scene.

UWE are rejoiced to find that the renowned Chemist of New England, DOCTOR AYER, has at length turned his attention to the disorder which hangs like a blight on our community. Our section is as healthy as any other, with one single exception, and that is the Fever and Ague, which haunts us on every side. But his remedy does cure, as we should know it must, if he made it. Cast out this baleful distemper from among us, and ours is one of the loveliest spots in the west.—*Sentinel, Fairfield, Iowa.*

UA new arrangement for rendering a pistol self-capping has lately been invented by a gentleman of Fredericksburg, Virginia. A sliding cylinder containing water-proof caps packed up on one another is inserted in an aperture perforating the trigger, and communicating, by a nice arrangement, with the tube. The caps are kept secure and in their place so that any amount of snapping will not produce an explosion, until a little spring or catch affixed from the outside is reversed, after which the entire magazine of caps in the cylinder may be fired successively. The cylinder contains twenty-one caps.

UOn Thursday night Wm. Ross and John Greene, prisoners, broke from the jail in Warsaw, Gallatin county, Kentucky. Ross was charged with the dastardly assassination of Wm. Kelly, who was shot by the blood thirsty scoundrel while he was plowing in the field.

UThe Musical Convention, and others having books, music, &c., belonging to Mr. WHEELER, are requested to leave them with Mr. S. C. BULL, as he has kindly consented to take charge of and forward them to the owner.

THE INDIANA DIVORCE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Judge Wallace, of the Carroll county (Indiana) court has decided the law of 1859, amending the divorce law of 1852, unconstitutional, on the ground that the amending act did not correctly set out the title to the original law.

UCol. J. T. Pickett of this State has been appointed Consul to Vera Cruz, vice R. B. J. Tyron, recalled.

AJUST COMPLIMENT FROM THE RIGHT SOURCE. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* introduces the platform adopted by the Constitutional Union Convention at this city with the following complimentary remark:

THE VOICE OF KENTUCKY.—Below we give the platform of principles, set forth by the Constitutional Union party of Kentucky, in their Convention at Frankfort, the 22d February, which we copy from the Louisville *Journal*. These propositions come nearer to the mark than anything we have seen put forward by the public meetings lately, and we commend them to our Union friends all over the country.

UWe are authorized to announce HARRY I. TODD as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county at the August election, 1860.

Address and Platform of the Tennessee Opposition.

We publish below the Platform and extended extracts from the Address of the State Convention of the Opposition of Tennessee:

The members of this Convention, chosen in primary meetings of the people in their respective counties, and representing the sentiments and opinions of all those, whether Whigs, Democrats, or Americans in times past, who view with concern and not without alarm the present political condition of the country, have convened for the purpose of taking counsel together and to adopt such measures as may appear best to awaken the sleeping patriot and arouse the indifferent to a sense of the impending dangers, and to unite their energies to save the country from the disorganizing and revolutionary spirit of the times. They believe that the time has come and will not brook postponement, when, if ever, the progress of abuses and corruption in our Government which all history shows are the parents and forerunners of revolution and anarchy may be stayed, if they cannot be eradicated.

That we may not be accused of exaggerating the extent of the existing abuses and disorders in the body politic, and of overstating their disastrous and baneful consequences, a brief enumeration and description of some of the more prominent of them will be submitted to the government, it is a question concerning the existence of the government itself, which has been brought into imminent peril of dissolution by the same causes and influences which have hastened the downfall of all preceding Republics. In an evil hour and at a time of rare tranquility and exemption from party strife and excitement, the result of the compromise measures of 1850, the Missouri compromise line of 1820 was repealed, which would be useless to point out or suggest the motives and designs of the author of that unfortunate measure; be they what they may, the effect of the measure was to kindle a flame of resentment in all the free States and to renew with tenfold violence the sectional strife and discord upon the subject of slavery which had been so happily quieted in 1850.

The sectional hate and alienation engendered in the protracted strife add greatly to the difficulties in restoring the wonted harmony of the country; and to make the prospect of accomplishing that great and desirable end still more gloomy, the power and influence of the spoils principle operate with their usual effect in stimulating the antagonistic parties to put forth all their energies in maintaining the conflict. All these circumstances combined have created painful anxieties as to the future in the minds of thousands of patriotic citizens in both sections. It is worse than idle to say that the Union is in no danger. It may be mischievous to lull the people into security, by proclaiming that the Union cannot be dissolved—that the associations of the past—the anticipation of the glorious destiny which awaits us as a nation—will prevent it—that the ties of kindred blood of a common lineage and language will prevent it—that the enormity of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teaching. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs—that a family quarrel, of all others when entered upon, is the most bitter and relentless—that a sentiment often proves stronger as a motive to action than material interests—No! The safety of the Union depends upon the unionized action and energies of all good men, North and South, and with the blessing of the God of our fathers upon their efforts, the Union can and will be preserved.

Under the maxims and teachings of Jefferson, confirmed by the practice of Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams, the freedom of political opinion was held to be of so sacred and important character in a Republic that in a period of thirty years proscription or removals from office for opinion's sake were unknown. During the same period of time the preservation of the purity and independence of the elective franchise was held to be so important that the interference of Federal officers in elections, State or National, was forbidden according to the teachings of Jefferson, who announced that such interference would be held just cause of removal.

But soon after the close of the period to which reference had been made, the wholesome doctrines ad sentiments of Jefferson and of his immediate successors upon those important subjects, lost much of their force and respect with the public.

The first departure from them by the popular Chief of a new Administration found excuse among his followers in the fierce assaults made upon the private character by his opponents in the canvass which had terminated in his election; and independence of the elective franchise was held to be so important that the interference of Federal officers in elections, State or National, was forbidden according to the teachings of Jefferson, who announced that such interference would be held just cause of removal.

Resolved, That the true test of devotion to the Union is the practice of ready obedience to the requirements of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the continued agitation of the slavery question, while it promises no profitable result to any section, is fraught with infinite mischief to the whole country—injurious to all material interests—retarding moral progress—imparing the national character abroad—presenting the aspect of weakness, from incurable dissensions at home and thereby inviting insults and aggressions from foreign powers; imperilling the peace of the country, stability of the Union, and that it ought therefore to cease.

Resolved, That we are opposed to direct taxation, and in favor of a tariff adequate to the expenses of an economical administration of the General Government with specific duties where applicable, discriminating in favor of American labor.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Bell, in the opinion of this Convention, possesses superior qualifications for the office of President—his long and distinguished public services—his broad and expansive patriotism—his unwavering devotion to the Union and the Constitution through all phases of his political fortune, entitle him to our warmest confidence and support.

We command him to our fellow citizens everywhere, and the delegates appointed to the National Union Convention are instructed to use all honorable means to procure his nomination.

The Address and Resolutions were adopted unanimously and with acclamation.

The closing years of life are often rendered wretched by ailments which are trifling in themselves and easily cured if taken in time. Affectation of the liver, stomach, and other organs concerned in digestion, are the most frequent. They naturally make the sufferer nervous, irritable and complaining, and relatives and friends are forced to bear the brunt of their ill-humor. The use of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitter will prove an efficient remedy for this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but entirely cure the most obstinate cases of Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Liver Complaint. The first physicians in the country are loud in their praise of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Bitters is that it is so palatable that it may be used even as a beverage.

Sold by all druggists in Frankfort.

R. RUNYAN Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rate for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right.

Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1859

NOTICE. THE stockholders in the Frankfort option office of Frankfort and Georgetown Turnpike, are notified that an election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Circuit Court Clerk, in the city of Frankfort, on Saturday, 7th April, 1860.

March 7th, 1860. G. L. POSTLETHWAITE & CO.

DISOLUTION. The partnership of G. L. POSTLETHWAITE & CO., in the management of the MANSION HOUSE, is now dissolved, and the House now returns to the possession of its former proprietor. The New Furniture business will be transacted in the old rooms of the house. Mr. W. R. BELL will remain there to attend to the sale and delivery of the furniture for a few days. G. L. POSTLETHWAITE & CO.

Frankfort, March 7, 1860.—3.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, S.S. FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, Jan. 1, 1860.

ORDERED that all the delinquents in this County be required to pay their arrears of Taxes on or before the third Monday in March, 1860.

Ordered that the names of all delinquents who are in arrears at that time will be published in the newspapers in Frankfort.

A copy, attested, Jan. 27—L. W. FINNICK, C. F. C.

FOR SALE. A TRACT of Land of about two hundred acres, on the Kentucky river bank, from Frankfort, and 2½ miles from the town of Letcher, is offered for sale. The land is well improved, fine timber, and the soil excellent. Twenty-five acres cleared, the improvements indifferent. Particulars refer to PHILIP SWIGERT, Ext., or ALBERT BACON.

February 27, 1860. T. L. LEWIS, Ob. & Rep. cop.

NOTICE. AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—A CLEVELAND FREE LOVER IN TROUBLE.—Officer Mormon, of the river police, yesterday arrested, on board the steamer Prairie Rose, a man named Richard Knox, who had left a wife and children in Cleveland and eloped with a señorita, formerly employed in his family, for whom he had conceived an irresistible passion. The trout court were traced to this city by the deserted wife, who arrived just in time to prevent their escape. He suddenly grew very repentant, and expressed a willingness to return to his home, if his wife would only forgive him. The Mayor finally agreed to release him if he would first give his wife all the money in his possession, and then take the first train for the "Forest City." This condition was cheerfully complied with.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Surely a woman may be clever without making one feel like throwing a veil over her and withdrawing her from the public gaze for his own mother's sake.

Most of the best and ablest men of our country under such circumstances retire in disgust from the fields of politics—the public offices are for the most part filled with ignorant and incompetent partisans without other merit. The able and patriotic men occasionally find a place in the cabinet, and others who occupy seats in Congress cannot rule or give tone to affairs; they are generally overruled by the Zouaves of their own party. The President himself, if he happen to be of a high order of ability, can give but little attention to great questions of State—to

questions of foreign or domestic policy. Such questions have become of inferior or subordinate concern, and he is reduced to the position of Chief Justice of a Spoils Court, and his time consumed in adjusting the conflicting claims of worthless partisans. To this and other causes before referred to may be ascribed the disordered condition of the Post-office Department—the derangement of the finances of the Government and the loss of hundreds of millions to the country from the want of wise and stable revenue policy—nor ought it to be matter of surprise in such a state of things that extravagance and wastefulness in the public expenditures should exist to an alarming extent, and that frauds and corruptions abound in high places.

But the correction of the various abuses in the administration of the government, important as it is to the honor and welfare of the country, sinks into comparative insignificance when we turn to the overshadowing evil, the practical and paramount question of the day and of the times. It is not a question of abuses in the practice of the government, it is a question concerning the existence of the government itself, which has been brought into imminent peril of dissolution by the same causes and influences which have hastened the downfall of all preceding Republics. In an evil hour and at a time of rare tranquility and exemption from party strife and excitement, the result of the compromise measures of 1850, the Missouri compromise line of 1820 was repealed, which would be useless to point out or suggest the motives and designs of the author of that unfortunate measure; be they what they may, the effect of the measure was to kindle a flame of resentment in all the free States and to renew with tenfold violence the sectional strife and discord upon the subject of slavery which had been so happily quieted in 1850.

John HUNDLEY, in the 67th year of his age.

Illinois papers will please copy.

At the Forks of Elkhorn, Franklin county, Ky., on the 4th of March, 1860, of bronchitis, JOHN HUNDLEY, in the 67th year of his age.

Illinois papers will please copy.

MY STOCK is full and complete. I hope to receive a liberal patronage from my friends and the public.

Frankfort, Jan. 2, 1860—4f.

Bills receivable for loans secured by personal and collateral security.

Real Estate unincumbered, Building and Lot 19 Pearl St., Hartford, 15,000 \$10,000 00

STOCKS AND BONDS AS FOLLOWS, Per Val. Mar. Val.

511 Shares Hartford B'k Stock, \$51,100 \$66,985

400 Shares Phoenix B'k Stock, - 40,000 37,900

100 Shares Conn. River Bank Co. Stock, 2,000 6,500

200 Shares Eng'g'do. Ford Co. Stock, 10,000 10,000

150 Shares B'k of Hart'ford Co. Stock, - 7,500 7,389

200 Shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, 20,000 20,500

220 Shares Farmers & Mee. Bank Stock, - 22,000 22,500

150 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers' do., 15,000 15,000

121 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers' do., 13,500 13,322

915 Shares Am't. Co. do., 31,500 34,020

185 Shares City do., 15,500 21,645

200 Shares Amer. Ex'g'do. New York, 20,000 20,000

200 Shares B'k of Commerce, N. Y., 20,000 19,800

200 Shares Importers & Traders do. N. Y., 20,000 21,600

200 Shares Bank of A.M. do., 20,000 33,420

200 Shares Manhattan Company do. N. Y., 10,000 14,650

300 Shares Metropolitan do. N. Y., 30,000 32,600

100 Shares Blackstone do. Boston, 10,000 10,350

100 Shares B'k of Commerce, Boston, 10,000 10,500

100 Shares Granite do. Boston, 10,000 10,500

100 Shares Suffolk do. Boston, 1,000 1,265

100 Shares H'p'co. and Leatherdo. Boston, 10,000 10,500

100 Shares Webster do. Boston, 10,000 10,750

100 Shares National do. Boston, 10,000 10,400

100 Shares Atlantic do. Boston, 10,000 10,500

100 Shares Safety Fund do., - 10,0

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises from the watery vapor from it. When the sun is below the horizon this vapour hangs near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. The heart, in its attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretaries to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of the strength to repeat the effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently, Ayer's Cure removes the effects from the greater variety of afflictions which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Cataract, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretaries to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habituated to do their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term acclimation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once and with safety.

We have great reason to believe this to be the safest remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recite the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPSEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYTHEMUS;
FOR THE PILES;

FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;

FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT
RHUM;

FOR WORMS;

FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;

FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price 25 cents per Box; Six Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on Dr. AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are a *sa*.

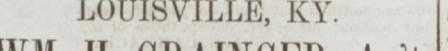
For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL,
Frankfort, and by all Druggists.

SURR. ECKSTEIN &c., Cincinnati.
March 25, 1858-13.

General Agents

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,
Tenth Street, op. the Artesian Well,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WM. H. GRAINGER, Ag't.



STEAM ENGINES FOR COTTON GINS, SAW AND
Grist Mills, &c. Casting, Gilding, Painting, Gearing,
&c.; Circular or Saw Mill; Hotchkiss' Re-action
Water Wheels for Saw or Grist Mills, &c.

Dec. 7, 1858-13.

FRANKLIN

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

188 Vine Street, between 4th & 5th,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

Printing Presses, Cases, Galleyes, &c.,

Inks and Printing Material of every Description.

STEREOTYPING

Of all kinds; Books, Music, Patent Medical Directions,
Jobs, Wood Cuts, &c., &c.

Brand and Pattern Letters of Various Styles.

ELECTROTYPING

In all its Branches.

R. ALLISON,
Superintendent.

STOVES & TIN WARE.



F. C. SMITH,
Shop on St. Clair Street, in room formerly occupied
by Morris & Hampton,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HAVING just laid in a large stock of articles in my line of business, would call the attention of my friends and customers to my stock. I will continue to furnish

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, ENCEPSIS, DYSPSEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MIS-MUNITION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, ETC., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fibr albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully reviving. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

The *Sabbath School Bell* contains 151 tunes and hymns. The Price 12 cents each, \$8 per hundred.

Congregational Singing—An eight page Tract. Price 25c. per dozen, \$1 per hundred.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND MELODIONS.

"The Piano came to hand, and in first rate order. It is a beautiful instrument and no mistake."—Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

"John C. Keen, Esq., New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows: 'A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a Piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1856. My Piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or more; we will be pleased to have your piano.'"

"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary, one of which has been severely tested for three years, and we can testify to their good quality and durability."—Wood & Gregory, Mount Carroll, Ill.

"H. Waters, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your Piano Fortes for two years past, I have found it a very superior instrument."

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for the liberal discount; will do all I can for you in these parts."—Rev. J. M. McCormick, Brooklyn Heights Seminary."

"The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place."—James L. Clarke, Charleston, Va.

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for the liberal discount; will do all I can for you in these parts."—Rev. J. M. McCormick, Brooklyn Heights Seminary."

"The piano was well received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness."—Robert Cooper, Warrenton, Bradford Co., Pa.

"Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best on in our country."—Tho. A. Latimer, Campbellton, Ga.

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent such a fine instrument for \$250, and we shall take pleasure in recommending it."—Brake, Held & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—N. Y. Evangelist.

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—Christian Intelligencer.

"Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Horace Waters Pianos."—Churchman.

"The Horace Waters Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials. We have no doubt that they can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."—Advocate of Free Trade.

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made up where in the country."—Home Journal.

"Horace Waters Piano Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful."—N. Y. Musical Review.

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Musical Instruments to be found in the city. You will be sure to find some Southern and Western friends to give a call whenever you are in New York."—Oraham's Magazine.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the use of the instrument.

The Senior partner having been engaged successively in the practice of Law in the Courts of Polk County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.

The firm also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best security.

The firm will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

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The Senior partner having been engaged successively in the practice of Law in the Courts of Polk County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.

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